

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIELSEN'S GARDEN, Broadway, -Nelson's Royal Circus.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond Street.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, -The Rivals.

LALOR'S THEATRE, Broadway, -The Rivals.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, -Queen of the Air.

BARNES' AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, -The Rivals.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Broadway, -The Rivals.

NIELSEN'S SALOON, Broadway, -The Rivals.

MELODION CONCERT HALL, No. 623 Broadway.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 555 Broadway, -Songs.

CLINTON HALL, -Mr. Siddons' War Recitations.

New York, Tuesday, April 23, 1861.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald-Editorial for Europe.

The Herald mail steamship Persia, Capt. Jenkins, will

leave this port tomorrow for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at one

o'clock in the afternoon.

The Herald Edition of the Herald will be published

at eleven o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrap-

pers, six cents.

The contents of the Herald Edition of the Herald will

be combined with the news received by mail and telegraph

at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour

of publication.

The News.

A despatch from Washington received yesterday,

states that there are now fourteen thousand

troops in the city, five thousand of whom are

regulars.

Captain Lawry, of the ship Julia E. Tyler, ar-

rived at this port yesterday, reports that he left

Hampton Roads on the 21st inst., and was informed

by the pilot who took his vessel to sea that the

city of Norfolk and the Navy Yard at Gosport were

both on fire. Captain L. says he saw the flames

distinctly himself, but could not do anything further.

Several of the clerks in the Post Office and Custom

House have gone to the war. Stringent measures

are being adopted by the Surveyor to prevent the

egress of privateers. A strong coast guard has

been organized. Eight thousand kegs of

powder, destined for New Orleans, and shipped

four months ago, were prevented reaching their

destination by stress of weather, and were brought

back to this city.

All accounts from Baltimore represent the

condition of affairs in that city as most fearful.

Irresponsible mobs, calling themselves Vigilance

Committees, exercise a severe espionage over per-

sons entering or leaving the city, and those who in-

ter their suspicion or displeasure are treated in the

most harsh and summary manner. Numbers of the

people are flying from their homes and seeking

safety in the country. The bridges over the roads

connecting with Baltimore have all been de-

stroyed, and armed parties are assembled to pre-

vent their repair or reconstruction. Travellers

coming North have great difficulty in getting from

the city, and on the slightest pretences are detained

and subjected to hardships and indignities.

A special messenger from President Lincoln

reached Philadelphia on Sunday night. On his

journey from Baltimore he was frequently

stopped, but managed to reach Philadelphia

safely. He reports the federal capital as safe

from any attacks that can be made at present,

and that if assailed it can be successfully de-

fended until the reinforcements can on their way

reach there.

There was a vague report in circulation in Phila-

delphia yesterday that at midnight on the 21st

inst., Fort McHenry was shelling Baltimore.

New York has nobly responded to the call made

for troops to assert and protect the honor of our

national flag, and is fast drafting her military forces

to the expected scene of strife. Four regiments

have already taken their departure for Washing-

ton, as follows:—

Seventh regiment, Col. Lefferts.....men 1,950

Seventh regiment, Col. Von Borstel.....1,900

Twelfth regiment, Col. Hatterfield.....950

Sixth regiment, Col. Hancock.....950

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meet-

ings of the Judiciary and New York Bar which

has as yet been held in this city, took place

yesterday. All the Judges were present, and

the Courtroom was crowded by the leading mem-

bers of the profession. In the space of one

hour and a half, \$25,780 were collected,

which speaks sufficiently for the patriotism of

the legal profession. Volunteer regiments were

also spoken of, and from the proceedings of the

meeting our readers will perceive that the "Judicial

and Bar of New York" have awakened to the

danger which is around, and have firmly re-

solved to face it.

A primary meeting of the reporters took place

yesterday afternoon in the Supreme Court room,

Mr. Osborn in the chair. A proposition was made

that as in consequence of the multifarious duties

of a reporter preventing their having time to drill

as a body, that they should organize a fund for the

purpose of relieving the wounded, burying the

dead and looking after the families of any of their

professional brethren of this city engaged in the

defence of the country. The meeting adjourned,

subject to a call from the chair.

The Telegraphic Association of the New York

and Erie Railroad unanimously resolved to en-

list for the Stars and Stripes a certain sum of money

sufficient to meet all expenses. The situation of

the operators are also retained for them.

The mass meeting at Fort Green, Brooklyn, on

behalf of the government, will be held at four

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The Immediate Seat of War and the

General Field.

Washington is safe. Fourteen thousand

troops, with a large proportion of artillery,

are now there to defend it, and ten thousand

more are within twenty-four hours of the city

by land and sea. Our telegraphic and railway

communications between the northern border

of Maryland and Baltimore being cut off, our

chances of news are reduced to the lucky pas-

senger or courier who has succeeded or may

succeed in running the gauntlet of the rebels.

Terrorism reigns in Baltimore, and its insurgents

threaten an assault upon Fort Mifflin; but

as the fort is within easy range, and as its black

muzzled bull-dogs have poked out their ugly

noses to look upon the town, the besiegers, we

think, will keep their distance. Better still, the

garrison has been reinforced, and the fort may

therefore be considered secure. Thousands of

men, of all arms, are pouring down the Har-

rington road for the occupation of that line to

Baltimore.

The bay route for steam vessels, from Havre

de Grace down to Annapolis, cannot be dis-

turbed, and from Annapolis to Washington the

railway, we doubt not, is under the protection

of a sufficient military force to keep it open.

Maryland is still in the Union, and within a

very few days, from the presence of an

overpowering force inside of her borders

and on every side of her disorderly

commercial capital, we hope for a

reaction against the miserable mob

of ruffians which has usurped the control of

the State. She must stand by the Union as a

good child, or she will be soundly thrashed

into submission as a bad one. This is as true

as that the sun will rise to-morrow morning;

and we apprehend that this alternative of re-

pentance or a terrible punishment will apply

to all the seceded States.

Virginia next to Maryland will be subjected

to this test. She has seceded, and hence she

will probably risk the breaking of every bone

in her body. If so, we fear that every bone in

her body will be broken, including her back

bone of slavery. Twelve hundred men are in

Fortress Monroe, which commands the passage

to Norfolk and Richmond. At her Richmond,

foundries some of the heavy cannon which

bombarded Fort Sumter were cast. Those

foundries are in danger. The government is

bound to look after them, and in ten days one

hundred thousand Union men can be mustered

to look into them. There will, we suspect, be

a fearful shaking among the dry bones of old

Virginia before the first frost. In waking up

to rebellion she will surely be "shaken as a

fig tree by an untimely wind."

South Carolina, excepting a blockade, will

be allowed a little rest after her late arduous

labors. The "Confederate State" troops in front

of Fort Pickens will most likely be reduced to

alligator beef before they gain a victory in that

quarter. The piratical steamer bobbing in and

out of the Mississippi river is hardly worth in-

suring. We predict the reconquest of Texas

by the United States troops within a short time;

and the possible descent of a Western flotilla

down the Mississippi may require all the revo-

lutionists of Mississippi and Louisiana to pre-

vent the reconquest of the United States Mint

at New Orleans by its rightful owners.

We call upon the loyal people of Missouri to

stand fast by the Union, and thus save their

State from a shock which, if invited, will put

her back for twenty years; and our confidence

is strong in the great majority of her people.

Kentucky, we trust, is

safe. With her northern border line of the

Ohio river resting for five hundred miles and

more upon the free States of Ohio, Indiana

and Illinois, she cannot decide upon secession

without risking the total loss of her slaves in a

single month.

Thus blockaded on the seaboard, invested on

ing influences which were alone wanting to in-

sure the perpetuation of our institutions.

THE CAMPAIGN TO COMMENCE IN MARYLAND.

It appears evident now that the campaign is to

be opened in Maryland. The interception of

the troops destined for the protection of the

federal capital by the people of that State has

rendered it a matter of necessity that its po-

sition as hostile territory should be recognized,

but it is very much to be regretted that some

measures were not taken in advance to prevent

the obstruction of the Massachusetts and

Pennsylvania regiments in their transit through

the city of Baltimore.

Admitting all the skill, experience and well

earned honors of Gen. Scott, and admitting also

the activity of the War Department, it shows con-

siderable neglect that the railroads and bridges

were not properly protected before any troops

from the North were sent through the State of

Maryland. But this important measure having

been overlooked, and Maryland having now

actually assailed the troops of the government,

it seems to be essential that that State shall be

made the scene of the opening battle, and all

the secessionists within its borders be driven

into Virginia, in order that the government

may hold undisputed right of way for its army

to the capital of the republic. Maryland once

subdued, it may become necessary to push the

war into the other Southern States, as the pro-

gress of events may direct. That is a course,

however, which the character of the contest

alone can determine.

It is manifest, we think, that at this crisis

some new material is needed in the army.

Experienced general officers are required to

support the Commander in Chief, and carry out

his plans effectively; and, perhaps, the best

thing that could be done would be to appoint

to the post of Major General such vigorous and

resolute men as Mr. Banks, late Governor of

Massachusetts; Col. Fremont, who will soon

return from Europe, and who has a large mili-

tary experience, and Cassius M. Clay, who has

postponed his departure for the Court of St.

Petersburg in order to tender his services to

the government in the field. An infusion of

such skill, experience and valor as these men

can bring into the ranks of the army would

prove an important addition to its efficacy.